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Note verbale dated 18 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to transmit herewith the second report of the Government of Mongolia submitted in accordance with the resolution.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 18 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Second national report of the Government of Mongolia submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

General statement

Mongolia fully shares the view that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the risk of their use and proliferation. Pending the achievement of this ultimate goal, a number of steps should be taken as a matter of urgent priority, including the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the provision of security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States and the vigorous implementation of forward-looking action plans agreed upon in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This also includes putting an end to the protracted stalemate in the Conference on Disarmament and the early start of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention, as well as on a fissile material cut-off treaty. Mongolia strongly supports and encourages strengthening further the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and establishing new ones.

The potential spread of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors who would not hesitate to use them under any circumstance remains an immediate threat. Mongolia reaffirms its commitment to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which, inter alia, provides a good basis for improving national control facilities with the assistance pledged under the resolution. It also welcomes the decision by the Council to extend the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) until 2021.

Mongolia has been fully committed to making its contribution to international efforts to promote further the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by both taking measures designed to establish a relevant domestic control system and joining the related international frameworks.

At the national level, it has adopted and enforced a series of legislative acts that prohibit any non-State actor from manufacturing, acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes. They include the Law on Protection against Toxic Chemicals (1995), the Law on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status (2000), the Criminal Code of Mongolia (2002), the Law on Combating Terrorism (2004), the Law on Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals (2006) and the Law on Nuclear Energy and the law on the procedure to implement it (2009).

Furthermore, as a strong advocate of nuclear-weapon-free zones, Mongolia declared its territory a nuclear-weapon-free zone in 1992 and has continuously made efforts to further institutionalize its nuclear-weapon-free status at the international level. Today, Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status enjoys wide international support, as reflected in numerous General Assembly resolutions, other international documents, bilateral statements and declarations. For its part, the Government of Mongolia submits biannually its national report on the implementation of Assembly

resolutions. The latest national report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 65/70, entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status", is dated 31 May 2012 (A/67/90).

On 17 September 2012, the five permanent members of the Security Council signed a joint declaration in which they affirmed their intent to respect Mongolia's status and not to contribute to any act that would violate it (A/67/393-S/2012/721, annex).

At the international level, Mongolia has consistently pursued a policy in favour of disarmament and non-proliferation. Mongolia has joined major international frameworks aimed at promoting the non-proliferation regime and continues to fully implement its obligations under the relevant multilateral agreements, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1969), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (1995), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty (1997) and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1987). It should be highlighted in this respect that article 10.3 of the Constitution of Mongolia (1992) states that the international treaties to which Mongolia is a party become effective as domestic legislation upon the entry into force of the laws on their ratification or accession.

The Government of Mongolia submitted its first report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on 31 May 2005 (S/AC.44/2004/(02)/119, annex). The present report, which is the second national report on the implementation of that resolution, has been prepared on the basis of the first report but provides additional information on measures that have been taken since 2005.

Over the past decade, some additional measures have been taken, which improve and strengthen the legal environment for implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) at the national level. In 2009, the parliament of Mongolia approved the Law on Nuclear Energy and the law on the procedure to implement it. The Law regulates all issues related to the use of nuclear energy, security and protection of the population, society and the environment. Article 2.2 of the Law states that if an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party contradicts the Law, the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail. In 2009, the parliament also approved, by its resolution 45 (25 June 2009), the State policy on radioactive minerals and nuclear energy. Accordingly, the Government of Mongolia adopted, by its resolution 222 (22 July 2009), the programme and plan to implement the State policy.

On 15 July 2010, the parliament of Mongolia adopted the national security concept, the second-most important document of national consensus after the Constitution of Mongolia in terms of the scope of regulation and principles that determine the legal basis of the country's national policies. It includes new progressive principles such as broader civil participation, the rule of law, human security and development.

The foreign policy concept of Mongolia was also renewed and approved by the parliament, on 10 February 2011. The new concept stresses, among other things,

that Mongolia shall refrain from joining any military alliance or grouping and from allowing the use of its territory or air space against any other country and the stationing of foreign troops or weapons, including nuclear weapons or any other type of weapon of mass destruction, on its territory (para. 9).

In 2011, the Government of Mongolia established (by the Prime Minister's ordinance 16) a working group on the improvement of the legal environment for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The working group prepared a draft law on the import, export and transit transportation of some goods and products of strategic importance, which has been forwarded to all ministries for their recommendations and proposals.

In recent years, measures have also been taken to strengthen the mechanism for monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Thus, in January 2014 the Standing Committee on Security and Foreign Policy of the parliament set up a working group to monitor the implementation of the Law on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status, parliament resolution 19 and other legal acts. The working group established a subgroup composed of representatives from 15 ministries and agencies, which also reviewed the implementation of Council resolution 1540 (2004), along with the Law on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status. It was decided to advise that border controls, export and import controls and law enforcement measures be further improved.

The National Counter-Terrorism Coordinating Council of Mongolia, in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), organized, in Ulaanbaatar on 29 November 2013, a round table on good practices to enhance the implementation of preventive measures of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. The main purpose of the round table was to raise awareness about the need to control the trade, storage and use of explosives (by industries) and some chemical precursors, like ammonium nitrate-based fertilizers used in agriculture, which are commonly used by terrorists in their attacks with improvised explosive devices. With regard to the Biological Weapons Convention, there is a plan to organize, in cooperation with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, on 28 and 29 April 2014, a national workshop on issues related to the implementation of the Convention at the national level.

Information related to the implementation of specific provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Paragraph 1

> 1. *Decides* that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery;

Mongolia does not provide any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Such support would conflict with Mongolia's national legislation, its international obligations and the foreign policy it pursues in the international arena.

Mongolia does not possess facilities for manufacturing or producing weapons and ammunition. It has never developed, produced, acquired, possessed or stockpiled or otherwise had control over nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

Paragraph 2

> 2. *Decides also* that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them;

Under the existing national legislation it is prohibited for any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes. These obligations are covered by the following legislative acts of Mongolia:

(a) Law on Protection against Toxic Chemicals (1995) and the amendment thereto of 8 April 2000;

(b) Customs Law (1996);

(c) Law on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status (2000);

(d) Criminal Code of Mongolia (2002);

(e) Law on State Control and Verification (2003);

(f) Law on Combating Terrorism (2004);

(g) Law on Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing (2006);

(h) Law on Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals (2006);

(i) Law on Minerals (2006);

(j) Law on Nuclear Energy and the law on the procedure to implement it (2009);

(k) Law on Waste (2012).

After declaring to the General Assembly that its territory was a nuclear-weapon-free zone in October 1992, Mongolia proceeded to institutionalize that status at the national level and adopted in February 2000 the Law of Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status. The Law forbids any individual, legal person or foreign State from: (a) developing, manufacturing or otherwise acquiring, possessing or having control over nuclear weapons (art. 4.1.1); (b) stationing or transporting nuclear weapons by any means (art. 4.1.2); (c) testing or using nuclear weapons (art. 4.1.3); (d) dumping or disposing of nuclear-weapon-grade radioactive material or nuclear waste (art. 4.1.4); and (e) transporting through the territory of Mongolia nuclear weapons, parts or components thereof, as well as nuclear waste or any other nuclear material designed or produced for weapons purposes (art. 4.2). Furthermore, it states that the competent authority of Mongolia shall have the right

to gather information, halt, detain and search any suspected aircraft, train, vehicle, individual or group of persons (art. 6.2).

Under the Criminal Code of Mongolia, the use of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by an international treaty to which Mongolia is a State party shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 15-20 years (art. 299.2, chap. XI), whereas the acquisition, production or proliferation of chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction prohibited by the international treaties to which Mongolia is a State party shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5-8 years (art. 300.1, chap. XI).

Shortly after Mongolia's accession, in 1995, to the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Mongolian parliament, in accordance with article VII of the Convention, adopted the Law on Protection against Toxic Chemicals (1995). The Law prohibits the production, stockpiling, use or transfer of toxic chemicals to be used as chemical weapons (art. 14.3). A person who has violated this provision shall be liable to a fine of 25,000-50,000 togrogs, whereas an economic entity or an organization that has committed the same felony shall be liable to a fine of 150,000-250,000 togrogs (art. 17.1.5). The transport and transit across State borders of toxic chemicals to be used as chemical weapons is also prohibited (arts. 15.3 and 17.2).

Under the Law on Combating Terrorism (2004), preventive actions against terrorism include preventing the use of firearms, explosives, radioactive materials, chemical and bacteriological materials and other toxic substances in terrorist acts.

The Law on Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals (2006) regulates issues concerning the export, import and transportation of toxic chemicals across the State borders of Mongolia and the production, storage, trade, transport, use, removal and control of such chemicals.

Article 33.1 of the Law on Nuclear Energy (2009) prohibits the development, production, possession by other means, stockpiling of and having control over nuclear materials for the purpose of using them as weaponry on the territory of Mongolia. According to art. 33.2, it is also prohibited to transport across the State borders and through the territory of Mongolia nuclear materials for the purpose of using them as weaponry.

The Law on Waste was adopted on 17 May 2012. Article 17 of the Law prohibits the import of hazardous waste with the purpose of using, stockpiling, temporarily storing and disposing of it, as well as of transporting it across the State borders of Mongolia.

Besides these legislative acts, a series of national policy documents, including the State policy on radioactive minerals and nuclear energy (2009), the national security concept of Mongolia (2010) and the new foreign policy concept of Mongolia (2011), contain specific provisions related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The State policy on radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, in its article 2.1.2, states that the activities related to the use of radioactive materials and nuclear energy shall be carried out in compliance with Mongolia's international treaties. The national security concept of Mongolia, in its article 3.5.4.5, provides for the need to improve legislation and increase control capacity on chemical warfare or toxic agents, biological materials and radioactive minerals.

Paragraph 3

3. *Decides also* that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials, and to this end shall:

(a) Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport;

(b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures;

Refer to the above-mentioned legislative acts. Mongolia has never developed, produced, acquired, possessed or stockpiled nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

(c) Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

(d) Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and transshipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations;

Mongolia endeavours to establish a system of strict controls over the import, export and internal possession of weapons of mass destruction. The following acts, along with the legislative acts set out in the commentary on paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), regulate efforts aimed at detecting, preventing and combating the illicit trafficking and brokering in weapons (without, however, specifically addressing the issue of weapons of mass destruction):

(a) On 25 October 2002, the Government of Mongolia, by its resolution 219 (2002), renewed and adopted the list of code-named goods subject to licensing while transported across State borders and the procedure for the export, import and licensing of goods under State control to be transported across State borders. According to this resolution, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (now the Ministry of Economic Development) is in charge of taking action on applications for the import of non-military firearms, weapons and other military equipment and parts thereof. Permission from the State Professional Control Office is required for the export of uranium. The authority to consent to the export of toxic chemicals rests with the Ministry of the Environment;

(b) Resolution 5 of the parliament of Mongolia (1998) incorporated arms, weapons and military equipment and parts thereof into the list of goods to be prohibited or restricted when transported across State borders;

(c) By Ordinance 88 of the Minister of Defence of Mongolia (2004), a national interministerial task force was set up to monitor and enforce implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

In addition to the legislative acts mentioned in the commentary on paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the following administrative ordinances and other regulations with regard to toxic chemicals have been adopted:

(a) Ordinance on national classification of toxic chemicals (adopted by Joint Ordinance 83/a/60 of the Minister of Nature and the Environment and the Minister for Health of 23 June 1998);

(b) Procedure for obtaining permission for the production, export, import, trade and use of toxic chemicals (Joint Ordinance 86/a/120 of the Minister of Nature and the Environment and the Minister of Agriculture, 1998);

(c) Procedure for storing, protecting, transporting and disposing of toxic chemicals (adopted by Ordinance 84 of the Minister of Nature and the Environment, 1998);

(d) List of banned and restricted toxic chemicals (adopted by Ordinance 75 of the Minister of Nature and the Environment of 14 May 1997);

(e) Measures to ensure chemical safety in Mongolia (Ordinance 29 of the Government of Mongolia, 2000).

In accordance with these regulations, a customs agency and customs health control service shall control the transportation of toxic chemicals across State borders. Citizens, economic entities and organizations using toxic, including mildly toxic, chemicals must apply for a permit and shall be registered by the governors of administrative units. Citizens, economic entities and organizations using highly toxic chemicals must apply for a permit and shall be registered by the Ministry of Nature and the Environment.

In recent years special attention has been paid to the issue of nuclear waste. Under the Law on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status (art. 4.1.4), it is prohibited to dump or dispose of nuclear-weapon-grade radioactive material or nuclear waste and to transport through the territory of Mongolia nuclear weapons, parts or components thereof, as well as nuclear waste. On 9 September 2011, the President of Mongolia issued decree No. 184, to promote strict abidance with the provisions of this Law and other legislative acts with regard to the issue of nuclear waste.

For a country like Mongolia, which has a vast territory, long borders and a small population, border management has become a serious challenge at a time of increased concerns over transnational crimes, including trafficking in nuclear-related items. Moreover, the efforts of Mongolia to respond to the threat posed by the smuggling of nuclear-related items have been beset by a shortage of trained personnel and necessary equipment.

In response to Mongolia's appeal to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the United States of America offered assistance. Under the memorandum of understanding signed in October 2007, the United States Department of Energy is providing Mongolia with technical assistance (valued at $10 million) in the form of equipment, material and training for the

purpose of detecting and interdicting illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. Radiation detection monitors (over 80) have been installed at 15 major border entry points, including at Chinggis Khaan International Airport. Training sessions for border security personnel on the detection of targeted materials and use of equipment have been conducted.

With the purpose of improving coordination to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the Government of Mongolia successfully hosted, in Ulaanbaatar in February 2011, a Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) workshop and a tabletop exercise, in cooperation with the United States.

In October 2007, Mongolia signed a PSI ship boarding agreement with the United States, which entered into force in February 2008. Under the terms of the agreement, if a vessel registered to Mongolia is suspected of carrying proliferation-related cargo, either country can request that the nationality of the ship in question be confirmed and, if needed, authorize the boarding, search and possible seizure of cargo of proliferation concern.

Mongolia is committed to a more active involvement in the PSI process. At present, Mongolia is in the process of studying and moving forward on, through its national procedure, the matter of joining the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. Relevant steps shall also be taken towards accession to the 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation.

The subgroup of the working group of the parliament's Standing Committee on Security and Foreign Policy, established in January 2014 to monitor the implementation of the Law on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), deemed it important that Mongolia consider acceding without delay to such international treaties as the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Convention on Nuclear Safety. It also decided to recommend that the Government enter into an exchange of letters with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding the modified standardized small quantities protocol. It was decided to advise the parliament that border controls, export and import controls and law enforcement measures be improved further.

Paragraph 8

8. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To promote the universal adoption and full implementation, and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;

Mongolia fully complies with its obligations under the following international treaties and conventions pertaining to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and actively advocates at international conferences and meetings the attainment of their universality and strengthened effectiveness. In addition to the international treatics and conventions mentioned above, Mongolia is a party to the following international instruments:

(a) Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (1963);

(b) Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1968);

(c) Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971);

(d) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2000);

(e) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (2000);

(f) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (2004);

(g) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2006).

Besides, it is deemed important that Mongolia consider acceding to such international conventions as the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Convention on Nuclear Safety.

Mongolia hosts the following stations within the International Monitoring System network, which was established under the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty: seismic station PS25 (primary station), radionuclide station RN45 and infrasound station IS34. The stations are listed in the appendix to the agreement of 2000 between Mongolia and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization on the conduct of activities, including post-certification activities, relating to international monitoring facilities for the Treaty.

Mongolia is actively cooperating with the Preparatory Commission and with other countries to make its modest contribution to the course of facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Thus, in 2010 Mongolia and the Preparatory Commission jointly organized, in Ulaanbaatar, a regional workshop on the Treaty and on strengthening capacity-building. The workshop helped to increase awareness and promote accession to the Treaty among the countries in our region.

(b) To adopt national rules and regulations, where it has not yet been done, to ensure compliance with their commitments under the key multilateral non-proliferation treaties;

Refer to commentaries to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for the relevant legislation and regulations.

(c) To renew and fulfil their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving

their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes;

Mongolia has been a member of IAEA since 1973 and is a staunch supporter and advocate of IAEA activities in promoting global nuclear safety regime through safeguards agreements and additional protocols thereto. Mongolia's safeguards agreement with IAEA entered into force on 5 September 1972. Mongolia signed the additional protocol to the agreement in December 2001 and ratified it in April 2003.

A national interministerial task force has been set up to monitor and enforce implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The legislation and regulations adopted in the follow-up to Mongolia's accession to the Convention are mentioned above. A round table on good practices for enhancing the implementation of preventive measures of the Terrorist Bombings Convention was successfully organized in Ulaanbaatar, on 29 November 2013, in cooperation with OSCE. The main purpose of the round table was to raise awareness about the need to control the trade, storage and use of explosives (by industries) and some chemical precursors, like ammonium nitrate-based fertilizers used in agriculture, which are commonly used by terrorists in their attacks with improvised explosive devices.

There is also a need to establish a national unit (committee or focal point) to coordinate the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention at the local and national levels and to train personnel involved in the implementation process. As mentioned above, it is planned to organize in cooperation with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, on 28 and 29 April 2014, a national workshop on issues related to the implementation of the Convention at the national level. The issue of establishing a national unit will be raised and discussed at this national workshop.

(d) To develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations under such laws;

All relevant laws are made public through State Information, a publication issued by the Mongolian parliament.

Paragraph 9

9. *Calls upon* all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, and their means of delivery;

Mongolia remains committed to the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and continues to participate in international endeavours aimed at opposing and countering the proliferation of such weapons and their means of delivery.

Paragraph 10

10. [...] *Calls upon* all States [...] to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials;

Mongolia cooperates closely with its two immediate neighbours in the area of border and customs control. Cooperation with China is governed by the agreement between the Governments of Mongolia and China on customs cooperation and

mutual assistance of 7 September 1993. Mongolia's collaboration with the Russian Federation in the field of border control is regulated by the agreement between the Governments of Mongolia and the Russian Federation on customs cooperation of 20 January 1993. Both agreements provide a framework for comprehensive cross-border cooperation.